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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/519,665	12/29/2004	Swee Hock Lim	INF 2002 P 04559 US	7421
48154	7590	12/31/2007	EXAMINER	
SLATER & MATSIL LLP 17950 PRESTON ROAD SUITE 1000 DALLAS, TX 75252			CYGIEL, GARY W	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2188		
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/519,665	LIM ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Gary W. Cygiel	2188

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 October 2007.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-5,7-11 and 13-23 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-5,7-11 and 13-23 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 29 December 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102**

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-5,8-11,13-17 and 19-23 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kaku (US Patent No. 6,279,097).

Consider Claim 1,

A method of associating look-up table addresses with MAC--media access control (MAC) addresses, the method including for successive MAC addresses  $A_0$ :

using  $A_0$  to generate  $y+1$  look-up table addresses  $H_0, H_1, H_2, \dots, H_y$ , where  $y$  is an integer greater than or equal to one (Kaku:Abstract: selecting a second set of bits in response to there not being an unoccupied memory slot in the memory location pointed to by the first set of bits. Fig 1 shows how  $H_0, H_1, H_2, \dots, H_y$  are generated based on  $A_0$ ), wherein each of the addresses  $H_0, H_1, H_2, \dots, H_y$  is obtained from the address  $A_0$  by first forming a respective string  $A_n$  having the same number of bits as  $A_0$ , and then applying the algorithm by which  $H_0$  is obtained from  $A_0$  (Kaku:Fig 1:Item 22-26, address is a string of length equal to itself.); and

according to at least one criterion associating the address  $A_0$  with a selected one of the addresses  $H_0, H_1, H_2, \dots, H_y$  (Fig 5A-C, Col 8:Lines 25-36, address is stored in first unoccupied location.).

**Consider Claim 2,**

The method according to claim 1 wherein the criterion is that  $A_0$  is associated with  $H_n$  where  $n$  is the smallest integer in the range 0 to  $y$  such that there is presently no MAC address associated with the address  $H_n$  (Fig 5A-C, Col 8:Lines 25-36, address is stored in first unoccupied location. See specifically Fig 5B.).

**Consider Claim 3,**

The method according to claim 1 wherein the criterion is that  $A_0$  is associated with  $H_n$  where  $n$  is the smallest integer in the range 0 to  $y$  such that the number of MAC addresses associated with the address  $H_n$  is less than a predetermined integer (Kaku:Fig 5A-C, Col 8:Lines 25-36, address is stored in first unoccupied location. See specifically Fig 5B. Col 7:Line 56-Col 8:Line 4. System uses buckets which can store up to 8 addresses in a single bucket.).

**Consider Claim 4,**

The method according to claim 1 wherein the addresses  $H_1$  to  $H_y$  are generated successively upon it being found that the preceding  $H_n$ , does not meet a criterion (See Fig 5b and associated description on barrel shifter.).

**Consider Claim 5,**

The method according to claim 4 wherein the value of  $y$  is predetermined, whereby the maximum number of addresses  $H_0, H_1, H_2, \dots, H_y$  which are generated is no more than a predetermined number, even if none of these addresses meets the criterion (Col 9:Lines 6-22, The barrel shifter creates a number from either 10 or 13 bits from a pool of 32 bits, this provides a maximum limit on the number of maximum addresses from each CRC of 32 maximum addresses. The lookup table has a maximum based on the number of bits (either 10 base and 3 bucket or 13 base) selected by the barrel shifter of 8192 memory slots. This is independent of meeting any criterion.).

**Consider Claim 8,**

A switch (Col 10:Lines 46-59) including a memory for defining a look-up table having a plurality of addresses and a processor for associating MAC addresses with addresses of the look-up table (Kaku:Fig 1, processors are required elements of computing devices.), the processor being arranged to use each MAC address  $A_0$  to generate  $y+1$  look-up table addresses  $H_0, H_1, H_2, \dots, H_y$  for  $y$  an integer greater than or equal to one (Kaku:Abstract: selecting a second set of bits in response to there not being an unoccupied memory slot in the memory location pointed to by the first set of bits. Fig 1 shows how  $H_0, H_1, H_2, \dots, H_y$  are generated based on  $A_0$ .), wherein each of the addresses  $H_0, H_1, H_2, \dots, H_y$  is obtained from the address  $A_0$  by first forming a respective string  $A_n$  having the same number of bits as  $A_0$ , and then applying the algorithm by which  $H_0$  is obtained from  $A_0$ , and according to at least one criterion to associate the address  $A_0$  (Kaku:Fig 1:Item 22-26, address is a string of length equal to itself.) with a

selected one of the addresses  $H_0, H_1, H_2, \dots, H_y$  (Kaku:Fig 1:Item 22-26, address is a string of length equal to itself.).

**Consider Claim 9,**

The method according to claim 2 wherein the addresses  $H_1$  to  $H_y$  are generated successively upon it being found that the preceding  $H_n$  does not meet a criterion (See Fig 5b and associated description on barrel shifter.).

**Consider Claim 10,**

The switch according to claim 8 wherein the addresses  $H_1$  to  $H_y$  are generated successively upon it being found that the preceding  $H_n$  does not meet a criterion (See Fig 5b and associated description on barrel shifter.).

**Consider Claim 11,**

The method according to claim 3 wherein the addresses  $H_1$  to  $H_y$  are generated successively upon it being found that the preceding  $H_n$  does not meet a criterion (See Fig 5b and associated description on barrel shifter.).

**Consider Claims 13-15,**

A method of associating look-up table addresses with media access control (MAC) addresses, the method comprising:

receiving a MAC address (Kaku:Fig 1:Item 48);

generating a first look-up table address based upon the MAC address, the first look-up address being generated using an algorithm (Kaku:Fig 1:Items 24-26); determining whether the first/second/third look-up table address is occupied; and if the first look-up table address is occupied (Kaku:Fig 3,Col 6:Lines 17-19), generating a second look-up table address by forming a string having the same number of bits as the MAC address and applying the algorithm to the string (Kaku:Fig 5A-B, if first address is occupied, then second/third/fourth address is generated using the string with the algorithm applied.).

**Consider Claim 16,**

The method of claim 13 wherein determining whether the first look-up table address is occupied comprises determining whether any other MAC address is associated with the first look-up table address such that only one MAC address is associated with any given look-up table address (Kaku:Fig 3:Item 63, occupied bit indicates if address space is occupied by a MAC address.).

**Consider Claim 17,**

The method of claim 13 wherein determining whether the first look-up table address is occupied comprises determining whether fewer than n MAC addresses associated with the first look-up table address such that the number of MAC addresses associated with the first look-up table address is less than n, wherein n is an integer greater than one

(Kaku:Fig 3:Item 63, occupied bit indicates if address space is occupied by a MAC address.).

**Consider Claim 19,**

The method of claim 13 wherein generating a first look-up table address comprises hashing the MAC address with a Cyclic Redundancy Code (Kaku:Col 4:Lines 26-34).

**Consider Claim 20,**

The method of claim 13 and further comprising, if the first look-up table address is not occupied, associating the MAC address with the first look-up table address (Kaku:Col 8:Lines 26-36).

**Consider Claim 21,**

The method of claim 20 wherein the step of generating a second look-up table address is not performed if the first look-up table address is not occupied (Kaku:Fig 5A-B, if address is not occupied then address is written to and system returns to the idle state.).

**Consider Claim 22,**

A method of extracting information related to a media access control (MAC) address, the method comprising:

receiving a MAC address (Kaku:Fig 1:Item 48);

generating a first look-up table address by applying an algorithm to the MAC address (Kaku:Fig 1:Items 24-26);

determining whether the first look-up table address is associated with the MAC address (Kaku:Fig 5C:Item 72);

if the first look-up table address is associated with the MAC address, extracting information related to the MAC address from a look-up table using the first look-up table address (Kaku:Col 7:Lines 37-43, control state machine extracts information to determine a match if the hashing algorithm results in the MAC address being associated with the hashed look-up table address.);

if the first look-up table address is not associated with the MAC address, generating a second look-up table address by forming a string having the same number of bits as the MAC address and applying the algorithm to the string (Kaku:Fig 5A-B, if first address is occupied, then second address is generated using the string with the algorithm applied.);

determining whether the second look-up table address is associated with the MAC address (Kaku:Fig 5C:Item 72); and

if the second look-up table address is associated with the MAC address, extracting information related to the MAC address from the look-up table using the second look-up table address(Kaku:Col 7:Lines 37-43, control state machine extracts information to determine a match if the hashing algorithm results in the MAC address being associated with the hashed look-up table address.).

Consider Claim 23,

The method of claim 22 wherein determining whether the first look-up table address is associated with the MAC address comprises examining correspondence data at the first look-up table address in the look-up table (Kaku:Fig 5C:Item 72, data must be examined to determine a match exists.).

**Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103**

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

5. Claims 7 and 18 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaku (US Patent No. 6,279,097).

Consider Claim 7,

Kaku teaches a method according to claim 1, but does not explicitly disclose wherein each  $A_n$  is obtained by modulating a string  $S_n$  obtained by a selection from  $A_0$  with a respective set of Walsh codes.

The examiner takes official notice of the fact that Walsh codes are well known design variants of CRC codes. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Walsh codes in the system of Kaku because they are an obvious variant of a CRC and are notoriously well known in the communication arts as applied to data transmission over a network.

Consider Claim 18,

Kaku teaches a method of claim 13 wherein generating a second look-up table address comprises modulating the string with a Walsh code.

The examiner takes official notice of the fact that Walsh codes are well known design variants of CRC codes. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Walsh codes in the system of Kaku because they are an obvious variant of a CRC and are notoriously well known in the communication arts as applied to data transmission over a network.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicant's arguments filed 11 October 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

**[A] Re: Kaku does not teach first forming a string having the same number of bits as the MAC address.**

Kaku teaches (Col 5:Lines 21-30) that two registers exist that have two data strings in them. One of these strings is a 48-bit address data and the other string is the 16 bit control data.

**[B] Re: Kaku does not generate a second lookup table address by generating a string having the same number of bits as the MAC address.**

It is determined if the MAC address associated with the first lookup table address is a match by outputting the string associated with the first lookup table address and comparing it with the current address. If it is not a match, then the barrel shift occurs on the 32 bit compressed address to generate the second/third/fourth lookup table address in the same manner as the first. The specification sections associated with Figures 5A and 5B explain this thoroughly.

The string is formed at the address output data register. It (Kaku:Figure 1) clearly shows a 48 bit line going to the address comparator. If the intent of the applicant is to claim the generation of lookup addresses from a string being the same size but non-identical to the MAC address from which it was generated then this language should be in the claim.

**[C] Official Notice**

Since the applicant has not challenged or traversed the official notice taken in the previous office action the examiner will consider the subject matter of the official notice to be considered admitted prior art.

**Conclusion**

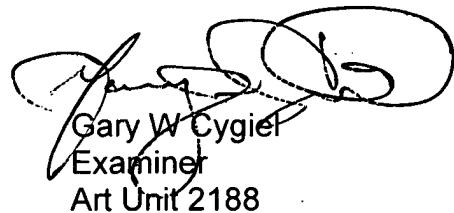
7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gary W. Cygiel whose telephone number is (571)270-1170. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursdays 12:00pm-2:00pm EST.

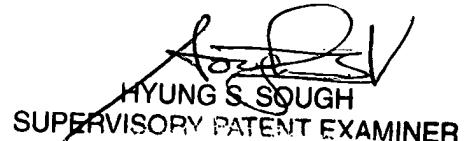
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hyung Sough can be reached on (571)272-6799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Gary W Cygler  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2188

GWC 12/17/2007



HYUNG S. SOUGH  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

12/23/07